## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly

sealed.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.-THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Brundway. -THE RAPPAREE; OR, LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway .- FAUST-LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTIES, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 22d st. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Breadway, -THE PANTONIME OF

WGOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.-Performances every afternoon and eventor. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st .- FED-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bewery. THUS TO THE LAST-OWLS OF PARIS-JACK LONG, &c. FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais) NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowers .- GRAND GERMAN OPERA .- DARGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d at., between 5th and 6th ave .-\* STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street,-GRAND NILSSON

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Breadway .- VARIETY ENTER-MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn .-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- VARIETY ENTRETAINMENT. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Breadway .- Comic Vocat-

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, corner of Atlautic and Clinton sts. BLIND TOM, THE MUSICAL WONDER.

EELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 886 Breadway. --THE ONLY LEON-LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR. 40. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRISL HALL, 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTERLEY, FARGES, BUELESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn,-NEGRO MIN-STRELSY, BURLESORES, &C.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE -- WRIGH, HUSHES & WHITE'S MINSTREIS, THE CATASTROPHE, &C. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. - Scenes IN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Breadway .-DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway. -

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, November 25, 1870. CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

Advertisements.

Russia: Herald Special Report of the Origin of
Prince Gortchakon's Circular; M. Thiers' Assurances the Cause of its Promulgation;
Division of Opinion Among the British Minis-

strances the Cause of its Promulgation;
Division of Opinion Among the Britism Ministers; Almost Certain Dissolution of the
Cabinet; Earl Russell to Head a War
Ministry; Conciliatory Reply of Gortchakoff to Earl Granville; British Naval
Reserves Ordered to their Vessels—
France: Heraid Special Report of the Late
Arinistice Negotiations; Circular from the
French Government on the Subject; An Important Movement of the Prussians Expected—
Wester's Walk and Collayse.

-Thanksgiving: The Nation's Gratitude for the
Blessings of a Year; Sgrylces and Sermons in
the Churches of New York and Breoklyn; the
Shandley Legion, Target Companies and Canthumpians; Beecher, Tyng, Kennedy and other
Pulpit Apostles Preaching on Pienty and Polities; Feasting the Poor and Needy; Pacans of
Praise for Peace, Pienty and Prosperity;
Thanksgiving Dinners Ameng the Prisoners
on Blackwell's Island, the Emigrants on
Ward's Island and the Orphans and Foundlings on Randall's Island.

-Thanksziving (Continued from Fourth Page)—
Lacrosse Tournament at Paterson—Vagaries
of Jersey Justice—Obituary—Money for the
Supervisors—Alroctous Assault in Trenton—
National Labor Union.

6-Editorials: Leading Article on "The Drift of
Population and Political Power in the United

6-Editorials: Leading Article on 'The Drift of

Population and Political Power in the United States"—Amusement Announcements.

—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—Napoleon: Special Herald Despatch from Wilhelmshohe; The Emperor in Capital Condition; Arrival of an Envoy at the Russian Headquarters; King William Anxious for the Restoration of the Bonapartes; The Empress En Route for the Prison Palace; The Prince Imperial in Ill Health—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World—Business Notices.

—Europe: French Plan for the Restoration of the Bonapartes; German Threat of an Invasien of England—Mexico: The Free Zone Question Before the Mexican Congress—Cuba: Spanish Offences Against British Commerce and Subjects—News from Africa—Affairs in Porto Rico—Killed by Rail—General Notes.

—Trotting at Fleetwood Park—Treiting and Running at Union Course—Chess Matters—Reception of Nuns—Billiards by the Stars—Steam and Political Power in the United

Hloo-Killed by Rall-General Notes.

9—Trotting at Fleetwood Park—Tretting and Running at Union Course—Chess Matters—Reception of Nuns—Billiards by the Stars—Steamboat Fire at Evansville—Killed in Broadway—New Jersey Politics—Political Notes and Comboat Fire at Evansyille—Killed in Broadway— New Jersey Politics—Pointical Notes and Com-ments—Piying the Knife—Court Calendars— Financial and Commercial—A Little Child Burned to Death—Marriages and Deaths. 10—Washington: A Thanksgiving Holitay—Recep-tion of Archbishop Spaiding in Washington— Another Wheelbarrow Bet—A Sick Wife Beaten -Shipping Intelligence

11-Travel in West Asia : HERALD Special Explora-Travel in West Asia; Heraalo Special Explora-tions in Persia; History, Legends, Romance and Material Progress; Native Tents and Modern Radroads—Perilous Position of Two Castaways—The Coming Eclipse—The British Navy—An Amusing Domestic Episode. South America: Progress of the Abolition of the Slavery Scheme in Brazil; National Wealth of Chile—How the Old Thing Works"—The Question of Whites and Blacks Intermatrying—Advertisements.

PARISIAN CHANT ON THE ARMY OF THE Loire-"Good Lor', deliver us."

NEWS FROM CUBA.-We publish this morning an interesting letter from our correspondent in Havana, which shows that the renewed activity of the Cubans is being seriously felt throughout the whole island.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE. - King Victor Emmanuel is reported to have said that the late vote in the Spanish Cortes was not decisive enough to justify his son's acceptance of the throne. If this be true Spain may yet have to go on another begging tour among the princes of Europe. The presumption is that this is an idle and unfounded cumor, and that the throne question in Spain, for the present at least, is settled. At the same time the fate of poor Maximilian haunts the memories of would-be kings.

THE CINCINNATI Commercial says "General Grant is losing his grip." If it be anything like the once famous "Tyler grippe" the sooner be loses if the better.

A COLORED McFARLAND .- The Virginia negroes appear determined to make good their claim to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by white mer. Julius Stiles, a dusky Lothario of the Old Dominion, made love somewhat too ardently to the spouse of Edmunds, another fifteenth amendment. This outrage the colored hu band resented after the manner of his fair-skinued prototype, and shot the spoiler of his joys. Edmunds was insane, of course, but had sense enough left to make good his

escape.

The Drift of Population and Political Power in the United States.

The fellowing table, which, from the census, gives the population of the several cities named, in 1850, 1860 and 1870, with the gross increase and percentage of increase in each decade, is full of interesting suggestions in reference to the drift of the population and political power of the United States :-

1870. 926 341 112,671 18.84 657,156 91,636 16.20 396,661 130,000 .136.881 Percentage... Percentage. The first thing which here strikes us as very

remarkable is the small percentage of increase in the population of the city of New York in the ten years from 1860 to 1870, say fourteen per cent, compared with the decade from 1850 to 1860, of nearly fifty-eight per cent. But, allowing for all deficiencies in Marshal Sharpe's censue, the difference in our percentage of increase in population between these two decades is largely due to the following causes :-Between 1850 and 1860 the then newly discovered California gold mines gave an immense impulse to the growth of this city, as did also our increased Southern trade, resulting from the heavy cotton crops of the South. Between 1860 and 1870, for four or five years, the war not only greatly arrested the growth of our population, but in suspending for several years, on account of the high prices of materials and labor, the erection of new buildings, so far contributed to "raise the rents" as to drive thousands of our citizens over to Brooklyn and other parts of Long Island, to Connecticut, to Westchester, to Staten Island and to New Jersey. This exodus, on all sides, has been going on ever since. In fact, Brooklyn, Jersey City and its appendages, Staten Island, and Westchester to a great extent, are but suburbs of this city, and we must count in their population accordingly in order to reach the expansion of the business of this great commercial and financial centre and settling house of the continent.

It will next be seen that to a greater or smaller extent, with some notable exceptions, the percentage of increase in the other cities of our table has been less in the last decade than in that from 1850 to 1860, and the causes and consequences of the war will account for the general loss. Boston in this last decade shows a large increase in her percentage of gain, but this is due to the late ansexation to the city of the surrounding towns. Washington also shows a large increase in her percentage of gain, but this is due to the thirty thousand blacks drawn into the city from Virginia and Maryland during the war to escape from slavery and to become free. Baltimore shows a gain of five per cent in her population of 1870 compared with 1860, which is due partly to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and partly to the emancipated blacks of Maryland attracted to the city. All the cities and towns of the South since the abolition of slavery have made large gains to their fixed population from the blacks of the surrounding coun-The amusements and excitements of cities and towns, and the chances they offer of a comparatively easy and jolly vagrant sort of existence, have been irresistible to the ignorant, indolent and fun-loving emancipated blacks

The general increase of the population of all the Northern States, however, east of Indiana is in their cities and towns: and this is due to the railroads, which have operated and are operating to arrest the growth of population in the rural districts, and to increase it in the large cities and towns. From Illinois westward to the Pacific, however, the increase of population spreads over town and country; and in the apportionment of members of the lower House of Congress upon the new census the States of the Northwest will secure an important balance of power. The Southern States, notwithstanding their fearful losses during the war, show an unexpected increase in their white population, and also in the blacks, notwithstanding the oft-repeated statistics of their rapid decay since the abolition of slavery. Texas, however, is the only Southern State which will show an increase in her population comparable with that of Missouri or Iowa, and nearly approaching Minnesota, during the last ten years. During the war thousands of planters in the Southwestern Slave States first threatened with abolition moved with their slaves into Texas, and since the war the cheap and fertile lands and fine climate of that State have sustained the Southern emigration in that direction.

In the decade before us all the Southern States, more or less, will gain prodigiously in population and wealth, because of their cheap lands and mineral resources and fine soil and genial climate. Meantime, excepting our great cities, the general drift of population has been to the Northwest and the new States and Territories thence to the Pacific; and under the next Presidency, if not before, that section of the Union will take from New England and Pennsylvania the balance of power, and will hold it in both Houses of Congress, on the tariff and all the financial questions affecting the general interests of the Union.

THE PROTEST OF THE HOLY FATHER. -The Pope will not yield. He has just issued an encyclical and bull concerning the spoliation of the temporalities. The Pope takes high ground. The temporalities, he says, are not his, but God's. He is simply a trustee. What is not his own he cannot surrender. This is sound logic. We are afraid, however, that, in spite of the "major excommunication against the spoliators and all who are its aiders and abettors," the temporal power is gone for good. The Holy Father will do well to make up his mind to bow to the inevitable with as good grace as possible.

War Situation in Franco-Surrender

But one item of late news reaches us this morning from the seat of war in France. It is that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is advancing-we infer upon the Army of the Loire, although the despatch does not say so. Beyond this intelligence and a statement that the fortress of Thionville surrendered on yesterday morning, an event which was inevitable, all the telegrams are devoted to reports of past operations and negotiations. Letters from Paris confirm the reported failing of the food supply. Nevertheless the Parisians seem to take their gloomy prospects with good grace, their journals going o far as to crack jokes over the situation. We are told that at but two points is a sortie at all possible, and that these are heavily fortified and defended by large bodies of German troops. This is manifestly absurd : a sortie is possible from nearly every point surrounding Paris. At the same time it is undeniable that a successful sortie can only be attained at the most frightful sacrifice of life known to warfare. It is indeed doubtful if Trochu will make one. Were his troops veterans he probably would; but two months of drilling is insufficient to bring the French Gardes Mobiles into that perfect state of discipline necessary for so gigantic an enterprise. If Paris is to be saved at all De Paladines' army must be its savior. Should it be defeated by the combined forces of the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles the fate of the French capital and of the French cause will be practically sealed. Such is the war situation in France as we understand it this morning.

## The War Cloud in Europe-The Agitation of the Eastern Question.

Europe remains deeply agitated on th Eastern question. Turkey endeavors to maintain the equilibrium of the Porte Cabinet. Russia continues firm. The Czar looks to the Treaty of Paris. to his interests in the East, to his friends and his enemies, their power and diplomatic distractions. Count Bismarck disclaims having had any previous knowledge of the Gortchakoff circular or its intent, and from St. Petersburg we are told that this blood-stirring missive was written by the Russian Chancellor merely as a grand ministerial bid for the retainment of office against General Ignatieff, who is looming up rapidly as a trolling mind in Russian affairs state. M. Thiers went to St. Petersburg, and exercised a potent influence on the policy of the Russian Cabinet. The consequences are, as may be seen from our despatches alluding to the peace of Europe, England is moving her great naval force, Russia is concentrating her roops in the Northeast. Austria presents a war budget, and in Prussia, in Berlin alone, do we recognize either the disposition or the power, perhaps, for a successful mediation for peace. The solid interests of the governments which are likely to contend in war may cause them to hearken to the voice of North Germany, but should they refuse to do so it is very probable that our cable telegram assertion that war is imminent will prove too surely correct.

We publish to-day an interesting compilation of foreign news, embracing letters from our correspondents stationed at various parts of the globe. From Bushire, in the Persian Gulf, we get a graphic sketch of the life, manners, customs and religion of the neonle. the material progress of the country in such civilizing agencies as railroads, together with historical facts concerning Persia, legends and romances. The diamond fields of Africa furnish some instructive news. Our corresof recent Cabinet changes, and describes the progress of the slavery question. A letter from Chile tells of the progress of the Presidential campaign, the increasing strength of the opposition and the uneasiness of the government thereat, and enters into an exhibit of the wealth of the republic. From Pera we learn that peace and order prevailed, and that the railway from the Pacific to the head waters of the Amazon was progressing favorably. Our Mexican correspondence reports the discussion of the free zone question in Congress, while from Cuba we have the latest intelligence concerning Spanish misrule, the hepes of the patriots in the pending struggle. and details of military operations in all parts of the island. It will thus be seen that our exhibit of foreign correspondence this morning, which does not include that from Europe, is not only large, but is valuable as an exposition of and acquisition to contemporaneous history.

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING visited Washington city vesterday and was splendidly received by the citizens of the District. In response to the address of the clergy and laity the distinguished prelate spoke feelingly of the unhappy condition of affairs in Rome, deploring the outrages committed by the Italians against the venerable Head of the Church, who is now a prisoner in the Hely City, not daring to venture beyond the boundaries of his prison palace for fear of personal indignities. At the conclusion of the Bishop's address resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice by the immense audience affirming their faith in and veneration for the Pope, and, in the name of two hundred million Catholics, protesting against the seizure of Rome and the indignities offered by the Italian government toward the Holy Father.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND, -- Among the many reform movements now agitating the British public not the least important is that of woman suffrage. A great meeting bas just been held in Manchester, and it is reported that many distinguished persons were present and took part. The woman suffrage movement ought to succeed in Great Britain if anywhere. A people who are governed so wisely and so well by a woman ought not to refuse woman electoral privileges. The women have a better argument in England than in the United States.

THANKSGIVING DAY in Philadelphia was observed in the manner peculiar to that city of Brotherly Love. At a review of city troops a colored company was assaulted by a mob of roughs, and during the melde one of the assailants received a severe bayonet wound and a colored man was fatally shot.

Russian and English Designs in the East-A Contrast. The English journals express themselves

with remarkable violence in respect to Rassia,

because Prince Gortchakoff has stated in a

courteous note the nullity of the treaty of 1856,

and the resolution of the Russian government no longer to observe the stipulations of that treaty in regard to the Black Sea. Tories and whigs rival each other in abuse of the Russian people, whom they characterize as barbarians. Asiatics and enemies of the human race. Our English cousins always take pleasure in attributing coarse manners to Americans, and neglect no opportunity of telling us that the American people and their newspapers are illtaught and rude, having no idea of the refinements of English politeness. Without pretending to the aristocratic delicacy of high life in London, and while admitting that we are in the habit of expressing our ideas freely and sometimes vigorously, we must say that no American journal has ever poured out such a flood of abuse as has recently been directed by the English press upon a nation of eighty millions of people, and upon a sovereign deserving the esteem of all men as being the liberator of twenty-three millions of serfs, the founder of fifteen thousand schools and the creator of fourteen thousand miles of railroad. So much for the form : now for the substance

of the question. Let us see what it is. In order to ascertain the nature of a dispute it is necessary to understand exactly what the parties to it desire.

We have recently stated that which Russia desires in the East, and Prince Gertchakoff's despatch to Lord Granville only confirms our view. What she desires is the emancipation of the Christian populations, the East for the Eastern people and by the Eastern people and only for and by them. The very natural and legitimate desire of Russia to become again free in the Black Sea does not at all contradict the programme. It is even quite probable that while aiming at no territorial acquisition Russia still reserves to herself the right to claim back the slice of territory taken from her on the Bessarabian frontier by the treaty of 1856.

But what England aims at, on the other hand, is the absolute, irrevocable maintenance of the Eastern status quo, the exploitation and perpetual oppression of fifteen millions of Christians by two millions of Mussulmans-the sacrifice, in fine, of progress, humanity and civilization to that which the narrow-minded and egotistical policy of the Cabinet of St. James, following the Palmerstonian traditions, calls the mercantile interests of England.

And what is the Eastern status quo which England makes such efforts to maintain? We will show what it is by proofs emanating not from Russian sources, nor from American sources-which might be accused of partiality-but from sources essentially British, for they are taken, word for word, from reports sent to the Foreign Office by her Majesty's Consuls, and which reports are published in the Blue Book submitted to Parliament in 1867.

Mr. Cumberbatch, English Consul Smyrna, wrote to the Foreign Office the 29th of March, 1867:- "With few exceptions all the administrative offices are occupied by Mussulmans. The public schools are access ble only to Turkish children. In the interior the evidence of Christians is not admitted in the courts, and, in fact, a Christian never obtains justice in a civil or criminal proceeding. Torture is not absolutely practiced, but Christians are frequently imprisoned for months without being tried. The prisons are indescribably filthy and ill-ventilated, and the prisoners are crowded in them pell-mell, with very little to eat. Several of them have never committed the crime of which they are accused, and have been incarcerated on the most ridiculeus charges or upon unjust suspicion."

Mr. Sankey, English Vice Consul at Kustendii, wrote to Lord Lyons, then Ambassa dor at Constantinople, under date of April 1, 1867, as follows :- "If the measures promulgated by the Turkish government for the protection of the Christians were properly carried out they might be able to establish a sort of equality between Christians and Mussulmans but, whatever may be the intentions of the government, these measures are evaded and deprived of all effect. Before the tribunals, if a Turk is a party, plaintiff or defendant, the evidence of a Christian is not admitted; and every raya (Christian), were he even to preduce fifty witnesses, is obliged to purchase the testimony of two Mussulmans-which is a daily occurrence. Rayas are arrested and thrown into prison, without any form of interrogatory or trial, at the caprice of the local authorities, for any period they may choose. A sim ple police sergeant, who bends and bows in presence of the Muddir (Chief of Police). pecomes a tyrannical satrap as soon as he is sent on duty into a Christian village. He lodges in the best houses, insists upon the best fare, and levies contributions to his heart's content. So much for the administration of justice in favor of the Mussulmans."

Mr. Skene, English Consul at Aleppo, wrote to Lord Lyons, under date of April 1. 1867:-"Trade is in a state of stagnation. Agriculture is paralyzed. General poverty prevails in all classes of society. A general decline has thus set in; and yet all the energy of the government seems to be directed towards the extortion of as much revenue as possible from an impoverished people."

Mr. Maling, English Vice Consul at Cavalla wrote to Lord Stanley, under date of April 8, 1867:- "The grossest and most galling terms of abuse are habitually addressed to the Christians with absolute impunity, the very authorities being in this respect the worst offenders.

We might draw still further upon these reports of English Consuls for important information as to the internal situation of Turkey; but the extracts which we give to-day are sufficient to enlighten our readers as to the policy of that professed Christian Power which thinks itself at the head of civilization, which characterizes other people as barbarians, Asiatics and enemies of the human race, and which today manifests a readiness to cause rivers of blood to flow in order to sustain in the East the monstrous abomination of the Ottoman rule, just as it desired to sustain among our-

Thankegiving-The Great National Festival, Forty millions of people, all free and in most respects equal, yesterday combined in what is termed thanksgiving, which act is popularly believed to be the rendering of manifestations of gratitude to the Creator for the blessings vouchsafed during the year which has just terminated with the close of the harvesting season. Whether the observance, viewed as a collective demonstration, may be accepted as a pure and religious homage of thanks to the Deity, is, after all, a question about which there is much room for debate. That it was intended to be such, by the stanch and fervently devout sword and cross-bearing Puritans who ordained the custom there is every reason to believe; and that the festival is eminently beautiful, poetic and appropriate as a tribute of man to his Maker and Preserver will be generally admitted. The celebration of the day was, indeed, spontaneous, and, as an American rite, was universal—as universal in the manuer of its observance as in the extent. In the churches, in the theatres, on the racing grounds, in the ballrooms, in the streets, the highways, the byways and at the firesides, and even in the baser resorts of humanity, the spirit of the day was manifest, and it all passed for and was called "Thanksgiving." At least it may be called a rejoicing, and certainly that is a tribute, but not the tribute which was intended. The myrlads rejoiced for the prosperity of the year; the few gave deep and earnest thanks to the Source whence emanated all the manifold blessings which united made up the great national sum of prosperity. It was gratitude for continued freedom, for internal peace and good will toward all peoples without, for abundant harvests, for increased traffic and accumulated wealth, and as such only was it generally rejoiced in.

The ample reports which we publish elsewhere show with the fidelity of a photograph the multifarious ways in which these feelings welled forth from the popular heart, and it is only from the reports of the services in the churches and other sacred and charitable societies that the true intent of the feast is apparent. The pastors exhorted their congregations to gratitude, to humiliation, to thanksgiving in spirit, and pointed with fervent exultation to the privileges granted and enjoyed. All the "signs of the times" were translated as auguries of a great, glorious, and presperous future for the nation as a sovereignty, and for Americans as a people, and thereby was implied a brilliant hope for the nation in its aspect of a multitude of individuals. The theme was "America," and well it might be on an occasion so truly and originally American as the great observance in which the whole people rejoiced yesterday.

French Blunderers and Failures-Is General Trochu to be Among Them?

Napoleon himself was the first blunderer in this disastrous war to France. He was, first of all, too fast in declaring the war, and, next, he was too slow in beginning it. As M. Thiers said when the war was declared. France was not ready and Prussia and her German allies were ready. In this business Napoleon, Ollivier and Lebœuf all blundered. They really knew nothing, while the Prussians knew everything of the situation. Then, in the opening of the war, MacMahon and Bazaine both blundered in their ignorance of the enemy's strength, or they would not have steed their ground fighting till cut up, enveloped and cut off from each other. After being separated from Bazaine MacMahon blundered off to Sedan, where he was again enveloped and his army captured, instead of hovering between the Crown Prince of Prussia and Paris and in the flank. After the battle of Gravelotte, lasting till dark, Bazaine blundered-not in retiring into Metz, but in stopping in that cage till the next morning, when he could have moved off northward in the night without detection or without difficulty, leaving the regular garrison to hold the fortress and to amuse the Prussians encamped on the west and south sides, and engaged all next day in attending to their killed and wounded. We begin to fear that Trochu is awfully blundering in eating up his horses and in waiting for assistance from the outside—that he is repeating the blunder of Bazaine and is destined to be the hero of a capitulation eclipsing in its magnitude, army and materials Sedan, Strasbourg, Tenl, Verdun and Metz combined. But nous ver-

ANATEUR CONCERTS, in aid of the sufferers by the war in France, are multiplying. Among those announced for this week the concert at Chickering's Rooms, in Fourteenth street, this evening (November 25), merits special attention, inasmuch as it will be given under the direction of Signor Albites, assisted by other eminent artists as well as by amateurs. A purely amateur concert, even for the most benevolent and praiseworthy purpose, often itself requires so great an expenditure of charity on the part of the audience as to leave but little to spare for the ostensible objects of the entertainment, so called.

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE, published in another part of the HERALD this morning, furnishes our readers with a very full account of the treatment of the free zone in the Mexican Congress. Se nor Romero made a strong speech against its continuance, and urged its abolition. The bill as amended is not vet a law, and as President Juarez is opposed to the continuance of a privilege which is an injury to the Mexican republic he no doubt will veto the bill.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN LONDON.-Now that Queen Victoria has returned from her Highland home in Scotland the presumption is that her known love of peace will tell powerfully in the Cabinet councils. It will be less difficult for her to hold communication with her Ministers, and the probability is that her womanly common sense which has so often been so conspicuously revealed will prevent a Cabinet rupture and keep her peeple ont of war.

THE CHEROKEE NATION of Indians, made the 17th instant a day of fasting and prayerfor protection against the swindling operations of the agents of the United States government. It was not, therefore, a day of thanksselves the abomination of slavery and civil giving and praise like that our more civilized people enjoyed yesterday.

Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe. By special telegram, dated at Wilhelmshöhe and forwarded through the Atlantic cable yesterday, we are enabled to present to our readers a most interesting account of the condition of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon in his castle prisen. The ex-monarch appears to enjoy most excellent health. He looks

twenty years younger than he really is, and is sprightly, active and again in business routine. He is indeed engaged in more than official routine, for our correspondent states that he himself enjoyed an opportunity of observing the manner of Napoleon's parting with a Prussian secret courier who had just delivered to him a message of the very highest import from King William and Bismarck. This despatch, if we are correctly informed, looked to nothing less than the restoration of Bonaparte to the Tuileries. Should his intelligence prove correct in its entirety, and we have no reason to doubt the sources of information of our correspondent. we may hear of the occurrence of some very startling events in the Old World at an early moment. Many distinguished visitors were received at Wilhelmshöhe. The Orleanist Princes were active through their agents on the Continent, but it is alleged that they have not the slightest chance of a return to power in France. The Emperor referred to the Russo-Eastern complication, which, he says, will yet be the "Nemesis of England." His Majesty remained still anxious relative to the opinion of the American people in his case and the

French situation generally. Care came around him, notwithstanding his aspirations-care, anxious and corroding, Eugenie had visited her husband; but even with her, in her expressions of the most tender affection, was brought his greatest alarmalarm for the health of his son. The Prince Imperial is in a very delicate state of health. He was told, indeed, that his mother regards it as "melancholy." This would be a real blow to the Emperor. Defeat, dethronement, exile and imprisonment, all could be borne with the hope of the perpetuation of the dynasty. Should his son be taken away then would his earthly prospects be gloomy almost beyond the hope of consolation on this side of the grave.

Rucing Prospects of the Coming Year. The Monmouth Park (Long Branch) man-

agement have issued their programme for racing events for next summer, embracing two meetings-one in July and the other in August-and, judging from the judicious arrangement of the races to take place, the running must be of a superior quality. In the July meeting there will be seven sweepstakes, besides purses for heats, steeple chases and hurdles. We would. however, remind the management that a post stake in each meeting would be a great attraction. This time-honored race always found favor with turfmen, and it should be centinued. A post stake has its great interest in the fact that no one can tell what horses are to start for the stake until the last moment, and the doubt occasioned in this way lends a great charm to the contest. Another reason why we urge this description of race is that it would be almost certain to bring a large field of horses to the post, no matter what might be the distance decided upon to be run. What adds the most interest to this race is that a nominator of one or more horses, should his horses not be in condition to run at the time specified. can borrow from the stables of friends to make his nominations good, and thus insure a strong field. As we said before, we would recommend a few post stakes by all the various racing associations in the country.

The seven sweepstakes for the July meeting are named the Jersey Derby, one mile and a half, for three-year-old colts and fillies; the Hopeful, half a mile, for two-year-olds; the Monmouth Cup, two miles and a half, for all ages; the Monmouth Oaks, for three-year-old fillies; the Long Branch, for all ages, to carry a hundred pounds, two miles; the July, for two-year-old colts and fillies, three-quarters of a mile, and the Monmouth Sequel, for celts and fillies three years old. This meeting will commence on the Fourth of July and continue five days. The August meeting will commence on the 1st day of that month and finish on the 5th. There will also be seven sweepstakes run for at the latter meeting, comprising the Continental Hotel, for three-year-old colts and fillies, mile heats; the Thespian, for two-yearold colts and fillies, three-quarters of a mile; the Mansion House, for four-year-old colts and fillies, two mile heats; the West End Hotel, exclusively for three-year-old fillies, two miles; the August, for colts and fillies two years old, and the Robins, for colts and fillies three years old. Besides the above stakes purses will be given for races at all distances, for all ages, dashes, beats, hurdles and steeple chases. The added money to the sweepstakes alone will be \$13,000. All the above stakes close on the 1st of February next.

The programmes of the American Jockey Club, the Saratoga Association, and the Maryland Jockey Club will soon be made out, when the owners of the high-mettled racers of America will be able to make selections for the entries of their colts and fillies. A brilliant racing year is predicted for 1871.

A WESTERN PAPER says "General Grant den't know how to pick his men." The Tammany sachems might teach him, for they dismissed no less than two thousand pick-ed men

A COAL SWINDLE. -People have long age abandoned the expectation of receiving the legal two thousand four hundred pounds of coal to the ton, and are obliged to be content with the round two thousand when they can get it, which is very seldom, except from very honest dealers. But to be shaved down to sixteen hundred pounds is, to use a vulgarism, a little too steep. A coal dealer was detected the other day playing this trick through the vigilance of the purchaser, who weighed the article on the city weigher's scales and discovered that he had been cheated out of four hundred pounds of coal. This happened in Jersey City, where justice is supposed to keep one eye open and to use her sword pretty vigorously. In consequence the coal dealer was arrested and held in five thousand dollars bail to appear for trial. There are, no doubt,